THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

GEORGE KALLANGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco.
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tf

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS

HAVE just received per schooner John Rodman, from New-York, and offer for sale on the lowest terms,

Mens' lin'd and bound Shoes,
do. peg'd and sew'd Brogans,
do. sew'd calf ditto,
do. thick ditto,
do. thick Shoes,
do. negged calf do.
Boys' lined and bound do.
Mens' thick ditto.
Womens' Morocco Slippers,
do. pegged Shoes,
Checks, Satinets, Book Muslin, Bombazetts, Linens, black Linen, Russia Diaper, Canning Shawls, (a new and splendid article,) silk Gloves, Calicoes, &c. &c. Also, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Pork and Flour.

Sept 15. Et

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CAPIAS, printed, and for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a negrog boy named *GEORGE*; he is about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark color, a pert lively look, and in speaking is apt to stotter a little; he has lost most of his fore teeth, and has two or three distinct scars on his throat, occasioned by a rising some time since. Said boy was purchased about eighteen months since, from Mr. Mathew Cluff of Norfolk, at which place he was raised, but has frequently been to Elizabeth-City, in this State, and the boy said that he had been several times at sea. I expect that he will attempt to get either to Elizabeth-City or Norfolk. A reward of *Twenty-Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing, or carrying off said boy under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Farmer.

Edgecombe County, N. C. October 10, 1827.

☞ The Norfolk Herald and Elizabeth-City Star will please insert the above to forbid, and forward their accounts to the office of the Tarboro' Free Press.

For Sale or Exchange,

A SOUTH AMERICAN JACK, quick to cover mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old.—He will be sold very low for Cash, or will be exchanged in Baltimore, for a superior saddle horse, or for a *bred* mare. The owner of him lives in town and has no farm.

Inquire of the Editor of the *American Farmer, Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17.

COTTON GINS

Of 40 saws and of 50 saws, made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved plan, calculated for water or horse power, for sale by

Morgan & Cowper.

Sept. 15. Murfresboro' N. C. Et

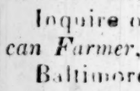
JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,



THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Mary Jackson, about one mile from Elizabeth-City, on the road leading to Edenton. The dwelling is very comfortable for a small family, and has every necessary out house together with a good garden.

For terms apply to

Amalek Williams.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 3.

Cholic—Cholera Morbus.—It should not be forgotten that burnt cork pulverised and mixed with molasses and brandy, or other spirits will give almost immediate relief from the diseases so common to this season of year. In the absence of a cork, a crust of bread is a tolerable substitute. The business is best performed by covering the cork entirely in hot embers, and it will be charred there in about ten minutes.

[*Middlesex Gazette.*

Farmer's Repository.

Original notices on Crops and Manures,

By Practical Men.

On substitutes for Hay—Indian Corn sown broadcast on Fallow—its farinaceous product, and value as long fodder. By JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ.

Powelton, Feb. 1, 1827.

The drought of the last spring so much diminished the crops of hay, that various substitutes were suggested for long fodder. A field was ploughed early in June; part was manured with ashes; part with rotten horse dung; part with bones broken and strewed, at the rate of 250 bushels per acre: the ashes at the rate of 200; the horse dung in quantities equal to 350 bushels per acre.

Upon one acre of the field, three bushels of Indian Corn, and a bushel of millet seeds; were sown together; the land was heavily harrowed and rolled. As the millet seeds were bad, and the Indian corn had been a long time threshed, twice the quantity was sown, which it was supposed would vegetate. The millet seeds principally failed. Not more than a third of the corn appeared above the ground.

Upon adjoining portions of the field, ruta baga, yellow Scotch, and flat red top turnip seeds were sown with Bennett's trough, at the rate of five pounds per acre.

The turnip seeds were lightly harrowed and rolled; the portions of the field so occupied, were in a state of as high cultivation as a garden. When the leaves were about an inch and an half long, all the turnips were harrowed with a light seed harrow. For some time they appeared feeble, but they revived in forty-eight hours, and grew more luxuriantly than I had hoped.

I caused a line to be stretched along the field, by which a man was enabled to scuffle rapidly, a space equal to twelve inches, as he advanced in a straight direction. The line was removed until rows six inches wide were made in succession, throughout the field, leaving the plants as if they had been regularly drilled; thus diminishing the expense of hoeing, which, by American laborers, is little understood.

It will be obviously remarked, they might have been drilled by a regular machine. I had so often been disappointed in growing turnips in drills, from the failure of the plants, that I was determined to secure the crop, if practicable, at the expense of the larger quantity of seed. The plants were subsequently thinned.

The ruta baga yielded at the rate of about 400 bushels per acre; neither the yellow Scotch turnips nor white turnips were worth gathering. The Indian corn, although intended to be taken whilst green for long fodder, was allowed to become mature, as it promised to produce much grain. It was cut close to the ground, and bound in the usual mode in small stacks. It yielded thirty bushels of corn—a very large quantity of long fodder, which was estimated at the time, and has since, by the number of cattle which it has supported, been considered equal to two and an half tons of hay. No labor was applied to the Indian corn after it was rolled, until it was gathered.

These experiments with Indian corn, Swedish turnips, yellow Scotch and white turnips, have confirmed the opinions I have held, that turnips are not profitable in an Indian corn country, except with particular objects—more especially, as in this climate, mangel wurtzel supplies at much less cost, the purposes which they are intended to meet.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

On substitutes for Hay—Indian Corn sown broadcast on rye stubble and sward—its product and value. By JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ.

Powelton, Feb. 1, 1827.

After a rye crop had been taken, the richest part of the field was ploughed; yellow Scotch and white turnip seeds were managed as before.

One acre of the same field was at the same time ploughed; four bushels of Indian corn were sown and ploughed under, with a very shallow furrow; an adjoining acre, which had not been previously ploughed, was sown with the same quantity of the same corn, which was in the same manner ploughed under with the stubble; it was all harrowed and rolled. The land had been limed five years since, and was in fine tilth. The turnips failed entirely; the corn vegetated regularly, covered the ground thickly, and put out tassels when five feet high. It was mown when in full blossom; treated exactly as hay; but from the succulence of the stalks, it required much more time and attention, before it could be housed.

I found my cattle to-day contending for it eargerly, when portions of it were thrown before them in the midst of the *most fragrant* clover hay. The quantity was estimated at two tons per acre.

Upon another field, which, after having been fifteen years in common, was manured with oystershell lime at the rate of an hundred bushels per acre, I caused six bushels of corn to be sown immediately after the sward and lime had been reversed. The land was harrowed closely, and heavily rolled; the crop was mown and managed as that of the last field. Its product was estimated at two tons and a half per acre.

In another part of the same field, manure taken *fresh* from the stable, was spread upon sward which had been limed as in the last instance. About three bushels of Indian corn were sown on the dung, and were ploughed under with the sward, which was after harrowed and rolled. Fewer seeds were used, as it was supposed the manure would cause most of them to vegetate vigorously.

This piece of land, although much shaded by a close row of trees on its southern boundary, produced more abundantly than the last. It was cut and managed as before. I am inclined to believe, from the results of all these experiments, that four bushels of corn in that state of soundness, in which it is usually found after having been threshed some months, is the proper quantity, or that three bushels from selected ears would be sufficient. It must be observed, that the latter part of the season was unusually favourable to the growth of Indian corn.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

On the best mode of harvesting Indian Corn.

Eastern Neck, Kent County, Md. June 20, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Having derived much valuable agricultural information from your useful paper, I conceive it incumbent on me in return, to communicate to my brother farmers, any improvements or discoveries in my experience, to facilitate the operations of farming.

Much has been said in your paper, upon the subject of gathering and securing the crop of Indian Corn. Some writers recommend cutting down close to the ground, with the stock, blades, and ears together. Others object to this method, on account of the loss of the blades which cannot be dispensed with on farms that do not raise hay, to supply the place of blades. Another objection is, that the blades below the ear will decline, before the corn is sufficiently matured to cut down.

The plan I have pursued for two years past in securing my corn, I am so well satisfied with, that I never expect to abandon it. It obviates the objections to the system of cutting down, and is in my estimation, infinitely preferable to the usual method of gathering corn. My object in writing this letter is to give you an account of the process of this plan, that you may, if you think it of sufficient importance, communicate it to the public.

As soon as the corn will bear it, the blades below the ear are stripped off and secured in the usual way. The stalk, with the ear and top, is then cut close to the ground with common butchers' knives, having square wooden handles, the same as we would cut tops with in the usual way, fixed at right angles in the lower end of a stick, the thickness of a hoe handle, and about three feet long; or, to shew the instrument on paper thus ——|— The cutters with this instrument, cut the stock close to the ground with one hand, holding it in the other, and when the holding hand becomes full of stalks, they are thrown crossways the furrow, like tops when cut as usual, each cutter taking two rows, and then throwing together across the furrow the middle one walks in. Hands follow the cutters, to stack their corn, which is done done by sitting it up with the bulk end of the stalk a little further out than the top, 240 hills in a stack, or 12 hills by 20 apart. I find this to be about the right size for a stack in the field to stand without tying, and to cure well. By the time a whole field is cut down and stacked, the first cutting will be cured enough to haul off and put in large stacks, one cart load to a stack, made in the same way as in the field. I made my stack yard adjoining my feeding yards; and as the corn is husked out, the stalks are put in ricks, to be fed to the cattle during the winter. These stacks will stand the whole winter, and the corn is as good as if in the corn house. But it is unnecessary to let them stand, for you may husk them out before your neighbors are done gathering in the usual way.

The advantages I find in this plan are these: that I can cut and stack my corn in the field, as soon as I can secure my top fodder after pulling blades; that the hands that would be employed in sitting up corn and hoeing, in seeding wheat among the stalks can draw the corn off the field before the seeding ploughs, and stack it where it is to stand, and be husked out; that I have double the corn provender for my cattle obtainable in the old way of gathering corn, and can make more than double the quantity of manure, that my corn is gathered and secured by the time I have finished seeding wheat, that I have no occasion of carting over my wheat, perhaps through mire, to gather corn nor is any of it left covered up in the ground in seeding wheat; and finally that my corn is sounder, heavier, and reputed the best corn that is carried to the Baltimore market, since I have adopted this plan.

I am Sir, your's &c.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

P. S. I ommitted to state that I consider my wheat crops to be better, on account of the wheat being better put in, and no carting on it after the corn is removed. J. R.

Food for Horses.

A practice is becoming general in Silesia of feeding horses with bread, made by taking equal quantities of oat and rye meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast, and adding one-third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12 lbs. per day, in rations of 4 lbs. each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. It is stated that by this means there is a saving in feeding seven horses "of 49 bushels of oats in 24 days, while the horses perform their common labor, and are much better in look, health, and disposition."

Another improvement in the feeding of horses, which has just been announced by the Rev. W. Evans, of Llandefeilog, Carmarthenshire, consists in the substitution for hay and corn, of cut straw and potatoes; or straw, chaff, and pounded furze mixed, wetted with salt water.—The process of preparing it is as follows. "Let a tub full of fresh water, with an egg in it, be impregnated with as much domestic salt as will cause the egg to rise and float on the surface, that being the criterion of its saltness being equal to that of sea water. The provender being put into a wicker basket, and placed on the tub, pour the salted water upon it, in quantity sufficient to wet the whole mass, and when it shall have done filtering through it, give it to the horses. The salted water will not only moisten and sweeten the food, but also operate as a most efficient alterative to purify the blood, purge all gross humours, prevent the increase of worms, and all painful attacks from those troublesome vermin.—Horses fed in this manner will work well, and will be fit for all sorts of work. A man cuts with one knife machine, in four hours, enough of wheaten straw to last nine horses for twenty four hours."

[*Franklin Journal.*

Remedy for Corns.—Roast a clove of garlic on a live coal, or in hot ashes; apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before going to bed. It softens the corn to such a degree, that it loosens and wholly removes the corn in two or three days, however inveterate; afterwards wash the foot in warm water; in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny tunic of the corn, will disappear, and leave the part as clean and smooth as if it had never been attacked by any disorder. It is right to renew the application two or three times in twenty-four hours.

Cure for Wens in Cattle.—Rub the part affected with an indigo bag, which has been some time in use in a ley-pot.

The Post Master General.

D. ing the late visit of Mr. M Lean (Post Master General) to the West, he was complimented by a public dinner at Cincinnati, Ohio. All the toasts were of a very harmonious character: and on M M Lean's being complimented in one of them, he delivered a truly eloquent speech, widely varying from the bitter crimination and angry declamation which characterize the speeches of some of our public men, of late. Mr. M. concludes thus:

There is scarcely any country so overcast with the gloom of despotism, as to render valueless the favorable opinion of the People. But, it is only in a free Government, where public sentiment has a direct influence upon the actions of men, that it can be properly appreciated. It has always cheered the labors of office, and given firmness under the most trying emergency. In no country, ancient or modern, has the public will formed so unerring a guide, as in our own. Momentary excitement may influence to error, but it is soon discovered and corrected: and the truth of the remark is fully sustained, that of all human tribunals public opinion is the safest. The individual cannot be designated, who has appealed to it in vain. We all bow to its mandates with a respect which we always feel to a tribunal of the last resort, whose members are amply qualified to sit in judgment, and whose purity is above suspicion.

It is true, in a country where the People do not know or appreciate their rights, public opinion may depend on a few who take upon themselves to control it. But in this country, there is but little use for the services of such favored individuals. Political knowledge, virtue, and patriotism, are not confined to our seats of learning, our cities, towns, and villages. They are found in the extremities of our Republic. They exist, alike, in the splendid mansion and the humble cabin.—Wherever a freeman is found, he is sensible of being a depository of a portion of the sovereignty of his country; and, knowing his rights, he is prepared to defend them. From such sources arises public opinion. Like the rain drops it consists, at first, of many particles, but they soon commingle and form a mighty torrent which nothing can resist.

I thank God, that our Government rests on this basis. There is no other on which it could be founded, consistently with the rights, the dignity, and the happiness of man. *A generous confidence is due to the depositories of power, to enable them efficiently to discharge the important duties assigned to them.* It would be wrong to hold them responsible, and withdraw from them the best means for executing their trusts. But there can be no objection to a rigid scrutiny into the acts of public agents. They may be called to answer for their stewardship; and they should be ever ready to give an account of it. If they have been unfaithful the tribunal of public opinion, before which they are to be arraigned, will give a decisive sentence against them. Those who pass this sentence will always examine, with care, before it is pronounced. They will be influenced only by the great and immutable principles of justice and the general good.

Public character belongs to the nation; and all are interested in preserving it inviolate. He who would cast a shade over a virtuous and useful career of public services, cannot be a friend to his country.

Who would not pronounce the person an enemy to the best interests of the State, who would expunge from the pages of our history the achievements of our heroes and statesmen? Such a loss would be irreparable. The memorials of our greatness would disappear; and, with them, the glory of the nation. There can exist but little difference between the individual who would blot out the brilliant deeds that have been recorded, and the one who would detract from actions most worthy of record. A successful effort in both cases, would produce the same result.

It is a subject of high felicitation, that in this country, where reason is left free to combat error; where the thousand presses of the Union daily and weekly disseminate political information—ample justice is virtually done to all those whose characters are presented for scrutiny.

To expect that a free government, in its rapid march of prosperity, would move like the calm of despotism, is contrary to all the lessons of history. Liberty seems destined to dwell amidst political strife. The battle of mind, which often rages on the sea of freedom, may be necessary to the health of the body politic. It drives away the pestilence that walketh in darkness. In the mighty conflict of intellect, the coruscations of genius, which are often witnessed, and the thunder, the lightning, the storm, which must occasionally arise in our political atmosphere,—the clouds are dispelled, and we see more clearly than we did before, the beauties which surround us.

During this agitation of the political elements, it is important we should remember that the citizens of the Union are joint tenants in the estate of liberty. Our interests are one and invisible.

I enjoy, gentlemen, in common with you, gratification at the prosperous condition of our country. In the ordinary course of events, changes must be expected in our commercial and other interests; but we shall always find cause of gratulation, when we compare our condition with that of other countries.

Mr. *McLean* concluded, by offering the following sentiment:—"THE PRESS: *guided by virtue and intelligence*—its only object the public good."

Prize Essay:

Which obtained the premium of Thirty Dollars offered by the proprietor of the Philadelphia Album. By Miss L. M. FRANCES, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

On the Importance of Mental Resources.

'Stand out of my sunshine,' said Diogennes to Alexander, when the Emperor asked what service he could do him.—And, haughty as the Philosopher's reply may sound it implies only the honest independence which every highly gifted, and well balanced mind may feel towards those who merely possess the accidental distinction of rank and fortune. He must be reduced to pitiful extremities, who needs the condescending smile of the proud, or the heartless flattery of the vain, either to rouse him to exertion, or to warm him into happiness.—The power of self-excitement is the most desirable of all attainments; and it is the most rare. To love knowledge only for its usefulness, and thus convert it into a source of happiness--to form and strengthen virtuous dispositions, only for the sake of the deep tranquility they bring, is a task performed by few. Yet experience constantly proves to us that there are no other means of attaining permanent happiness. He to whom nature if an open volume, where truths of the loftiest import are plainly written, may smile at the thwarting influence of general circumstances, and who can find in the fall of an apple, or the hues of the wild flower, abundant food for reason and for fancy, may well say to the world, 'Stand out of my sunshine.'

I do not mean that selfishness is bliss, even where enjoyment is of the most dignified kind. An eminence, which placed us above the delightful sympathies of social life, would indeed be unenviable; but surely that which places us above the ever-changing tide of circumstance and opinion is very desirable. The study of nature, more than any other study, tends to produce this internal sunshine, across which the vexatious cares of the world are, at the most but flitting shadows. Politics, love of gain, ambition, renown,—every thing, in short, which can be acted upon by the passions of mankind, have a corrosive influence on the soul. But nature pursues her course with the same majestic step, the same serene smile whether a merchant is wrecked, or an empire overthrown. The evil feelings of our nature cannot defile her holy temple. They may indeed close its portals against the wrestless and the bad; but the radiant goddess is ever within the altar, ready to smile upon those who are pure enough to love her quiet beauty. Ambition may play a mighty game—it may crack the sinews of a whole nation, and make the cringing multitude automaton dancers to its own stormy music. But sun, and stars, go forth on their sublime mission, independent of its powers; and its utmost cannot alter the laws which produce the transient glory of the rainbow. Avarice may freeze the genial currents of the soul; But it cannot diminish the pomp of summer or restrain the prodigality of autumn. Fame may pursue glittering phantoms, until the diseased heart loses all relish for substantial good; but with all its eager aspirations, it can neither change nor share the immortality of the minutest atom.

Here then is a sequestered spot where the weary may rest, safe from the whirlwind of its own passions. Here is a mirror made to reflect heaven alone, and which the Proteus forms of human pollution can never darken.

He who has steered his bark ever so skilfully, through the sea of politics, rarely, if ever, finds a quiet haven.—His vexations and his triumphs have all been of an exciting character. Both dependent on outward circumstances, over which he had very limited power; and when the precarious breeze had subsided, he finds, too late that he has lived on the breath of others, and that happiness has no empire *within* him. And what is the experience of him who has existed only for wealth, who has safely moored his richly freighted vessel in the spacious harbour of successful commerce? Does he find that happiness, like modern love, can be bought with gold? You see him hurrying about, purchasing it in small quantities, wherever taste and talent offer it for sale; but the articles is too etherial to be baled for future use and it soon evaporates into the vacuum of his intellectual warehouse. He who has lived for fame only, will learn that happiness and renown are scarcely speaking acquaintance. Even if he grasps the the rainbow he has so madly pursued, he will find its tints fading with every passing cloud, and flickering at every changing ray. Nor is he, who has wasted the energies of his youth in disentangling the knotty skein of controversy, more likely to find the evening of his days cloudless and serene. The demon of dogmatism or of doubt, will grapple him closely, and convert his early glow of feeling, and elasticity of thought, into rancorus prejudice, or shattered faith.—But the deep stream of philosophical knowledge is untinged by one drop of bitterness. Its gurgling waters constantly speak of the heaven from which they flow, and the quiet sound lulls the listening spirit into peace.

If age, like infancy, must have its playthings, what can be so dignified as battery and barometer, telescope and prism? Electric power may be increased with less danger than the power of man; it is safer to weigh the air than a neighbour's motives; it is less agitating to fix the eye upon volcanoes in the moon, than upon tempests in the political horizon;—and it is far easier to separate and unite the colors in a ray of light, than it is to blend the many colored hues of truth, turned out of their course by the three cornered glass of controversy

He who drinks deeply at the fountain of natural science, will reflect all around him the light which beams on his own tranquil spirit. If the sympathy of heart and intellect is within his reach, he will enjoy it more highly than any other man; but if he is alone in the world, no man can, with so much sincerity, say to the incitement of fame, the glitter of wealth, and the allurements of pleasure, "stand ye out of my sunshine!"

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From France.

By the Orozimbo, from Havre, the editors of the N. Y. American have received exclusively, Paris papers of the 27th and 28th Aug. The paper of the 27th furnishes some official papers relative to the Greeks, one of which announces the blockade of all the coasts and ports of Attica, of the Eretrian gulf, and of the island of Negropont. There is also a proclamation of General Church, from Salamis, encouraging the Greeks to renewed exertions—conjuring them not to be dispirited by the fall of Athens, and assuring them of the interference of Christian Europe in their affairs. The most important, however, as tending to show some order and consistency in the form of government, is a decree of the committee of government, nominating, in conformity with the provisions of the new constitution, responsible ministers. M. G. Claraki is named Minister of Foreign Affairs; Anastasius Londo, of the Interior; Andrew Mexta, of War. This decree is dated at Paros, 11th, June, and signed by G. Mavromichale, J. M. Milacti, and Janulli Nako.

Regular escorts have been established between Marseilles and the Levant, and Cadiz: the former to sail the 30th of every month, and the latter, the 10th and 25th. A frigate and a brig have been sent to watch the Azores, and are to cruise between the islands, Cadiz, and the Straits, observing particularly the route of vessels from New-foundland and the United States. The Cadiz division will observe the neighboring coasts; and all vessels sent out are ordered to speak every one they meet, and pursue Algerines.

The Editor of the Charleston Mercury has been politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated.

"EDISTO ISLAND, Sept. 22d, 1827.

"Since my last, the Cotton crops in general, as I had anticipated, have greatly deteriorated. About a month since they exhibited a fruitful appearance, but from disease, consequent on the latter gale and heavy rains, the prospect of a moderate harvest is now but too certain. This opinion, deliberately formed, is predicated entirely on the very sickly state of the plant. The ravages of the Caterpillar are yet but limited as it regards plantations; they are to be found, however, in every field.—The crop of —— is already effectually destroyed by them; the crop of —— and 2 or 3 other planters, will, in a few days, be divested of their leaves and young fruit. The extent of the injury in prospect, from this great scourge of the Cotton-growing States, it is impossible, at this time, to determine."

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Sept. 27.

The Crops.—The cotton crops in this State, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, from the best information we have received, will, this year, fall far short of their usual quantity; and it is stated in the Southern Advocate of the 7th inst. printed at Huntsville, Alabama, that this has been the most disasterous season for the agriculturist, that has ever been experienced since the settlement of that State; that there will not be throughout North Alabama and Tennessee, exceeding one half the usual quantity of cotton per. acre; and that South Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have been literally burnt up by the drought. The same paper also states that there are neighbourhoods where scarcely a bushel of corn per. acre will be made on good land, and it is certain that there will be a scarcity of that indispensable grain. In other neighborhoods, where they have enjoyed seasonable and refreshing showers, the corn is tolerably good and the cotton large and promising though the *rot* has for the first time made its appearance in the latter. This is a new disease in Alabama, and how far it will affect the present crop, is enirely unknown. In closing its remarks on the subject of the drought, the Advocate says: "The growth of young fruit trees and shrubbery, which has fallen under our special observation, is not one half so great as in ordinary years; indeed, the intensity of the drought is visible throughout the vegetable creation."—[*Star.*

Judge Isack's Letter.

SPARTA, (Ten.) 5th Sept. 1827.

SIR:—I find in your paper of the 1st inst. a comment upon the matters lately made public by the communications of Gen. Jackson and Buchanan; and in behalf of my constituents an enquiry therein made of me, for whatever I may know on that subject. As well on account of the relation existing between the people of this district and myself—the frequent mention which I have made during the last two years of the material facts disclosed by those communications; as the allusion made to me in that affair by other prints; I cannot object to the propriety of the inquiry. The names of the persons concerned being already before the public, there remain no considerations of delicacy sufficient to forbid the answer which I have to make to your call.

In the winter of 1824--5, after it was known that Mr. Clay had not received a sufficient number of electoral votes to bring him before the House of Representatives as a candidate for President; and before I had heard of any indications being given by him, and his friends, of the course which they ultimately took in the election; I met with Mr. Markley, of Penn. in the Lobby of the H. of R. in the morning a little before the meeting of the House; we were sitting on a sofa on the right wing from the door; Mr. Markley introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke encouragingly of Gen. Jackson's prospects of success, to which I very readily assented. Mr. Markley, however, proceeded further, and with more than ordinary interest and earnestness (as I thought) insisted that Gen. Jackson, if elected, *might to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and urged to me the necessity of having the thing so understood*; and said that he wished to see Mr. Eaton about it.—In answer to that, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay; but told him that as from Gen. Jackson I could say nothing, I did not know what his intentions were upon the contingency mentioned, and consequently had no authority to communicate any thing. My object was to let the matter presented by this part of the conversation rest just where I found it; and that the proposition made should neither become of more or less weight from any thing I might say, for I knew nothing that would enable me to incline it either way; and I sought to be so understood. Here the conversation ended. The words used in it I have not attempted to give, but their import was what I have stated.

After the adjournment of the House on the same day, I met with Mr. Buchanan of Penn. on the way to our lodgings, about where we passed the enclosure that surrounds the Capitol; we walked together about half a mile, taking the pavement on the left side of Pa. Avenue The points on which our conversation turned, I will relate as I now recollect them. Upon our falling in together, Mr. Buchanan let me know that Mr. Markley had been talking with him, and had pressed him for information on the subject of Cabinet appointments, in the event of Gen. Jackson's election. I soon discovered from Mr. Buchanan's conversation, that the proposition to him had been varied from that made to me in the morning, at least presented in another view. The information which seemed to be sought thro' Mr. Buchanan, was an assurance to be relied on, *that Mr. Adams would not be continued in the State Department.* We talked about these propositions and their probable bearings on the election. I expressed the fullest conviction that Gen. Jackson would give no assurance as to who would or who would not be appointed, and that his friends could not say any thing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan suggested that he thought the subject ought to be well considered—that an answer would be expected. These I understood to be his apprehensions—If nothing was communicated on which Mr. Clay and his friends could rely:—That Mr. Adams would have a manifest advantage over Gen. Jackson in the contest; because it had already been rumoured, that if elected, Gen. Jackson would continue Mr. Adams in his (then) present office, and this would be turned to the account of the latter; on the other hand the election of Mr. Adams would necessarily leave the department of State vacant. And as he insisted that the effect of these circumstances ought to be counteracted. That Gen. Jackson ought to be informed of these matters, and mentioned Mr. Eaton or myself as most suitable to make the communication to him. I perceived and admitted the effect which these circumstances might have on the event, (if such means were to be used and regarded.) I spoke of the supposition respecting Mr. Adams being continued in the State Department as wholly unauthorized by Gen. Jackson or his friends, so far as I knew. That as to myself, I was so well apprized of the General's determination to remain silent upon all subjects calculated to give directions to the progress of the election, till it was over, that I could not with propriety lay the subject before him, but said that if he (Mr. B.) thought it indispensable, to go himself and talk with Gen. Jackson; the same delicacy which would prevent me, would not apply to him. I don't know whether Mr. Buchanan had concluded to go, or not, when our conversation was broken off by our being joined by Mr. Clay, who had overtaken us. We walked together but a short distance after this, till I took leave and crossed the Avenue in the direction towards my boarding house, (Mr. Fletcher's) having went beyond the cross-street leading most directly there from the Capitol.

My opinion of the character of the answer which Gen. Jackson would give to such a communication if made to him, was formed from an acquaintance with the *man*, and his conduct during the canvass. And I felt willing, or rather yielded, that Mr. Buchanan, who was then, and has ever since been, his friend and efficient supporter, should satisfy himself of the General's course, by a conversation with him; and I had but little curiosity to know what the result of it was; nor has one word passed between Mr. Buchanan and myself about it from that day to this, that I now remember. I was however told a few days after in very general terms, by Thomas Claiborne, Esq. formerly a member of Congress from this state, and then at Washington, that Mr. Buchanan had informed the General of some intriguing that was going on, and that so far as he could, he had put an end to it. From which I took it for granted that the conversation had taken place, and resulted as I anticipated. This is the only *definite* overture coming within my knowledge, connected within the Presidential election, while it was pending before the House of Representatives; and these are the material facts in regard to the manner of its communication, to which I was privy.

These conversations, which I have now given, both with Mr. Markley & Mr Buchanan—and the remarks which follow the latter, is a literal extract from a correct copy of a letter writen by me to a friend on the 10th of August last, in answer to one received from him on this subject; Since then, I have read Mr. Buchanan's letter of the 8th of

same month, in which I find that he is able satisfactorily to himself, to fix the date of his conversation with Gen. Jackson, on the 30th of December, 1824, from certain data. I have none that enables me to state the precise time: Except for the dates referred to by Mr. B. which I presume are correct, I should have thought it might have been a week or two later—but could not from memory, have fixed upon the exact time with certainty.

I will only add, that when Mr. Clay asked for an investigation of his conduct, upon the matters contained in Mr. Kremer's letter, at an early period of the debate, I made some general remarks in favor of it, and voted for the proposition both generally and with special instructions throughout. I wished the affair then to have been taken up and *traced* to its *origin*, by a scrutiny more likely to be effectual, in disclosing the extent and character of the transaction, and the guilt or innocence of the persons implicated, than that which the present investigation affords. After all, it must be admitted that public opinion is the great arbiter here, and *that* is, or will be formed, upon the evidence of facts and circumstances before it.—I have no reason to distrust it; nor the inclination much less the ability to direct it.

I have said, that in the conversation with Mr. Markley, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, and I now say that I did so with entire sincerity. True, I was the personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson, and had, throughout the canvass, if not efficiently, at least heartily, supported his election; yet it was known to many of my acquaintances, both in Tennessee and at Washington, that (at least down to the period of the conversation,) next to Gen. Jackson I should have preferred *Mr.* Clay for the presidency. The mortifying change which my opinion of that gentleman soon after underwent, may be of no other avail, than to teach me how much I misunderstood him.

J. C. ISACKS.

Western States.

The unparalleled increase of population in the West—the mildness of the climate, and fertility of the soil, have long attracted the attention and admiration of our Eastern neighbors. Since the beginning of the present century, the tide of emigration has silently poured its thousands into the bosom of the wilderness. The forest has disappeared under the blows of the sturdy backwoodsman, and gay villages and tilled fields have arose on every side to break the long chain of savage life, and to establish in its place the social and peaceful habits of civilization.

The six Western States were settled at different periods. The French made the first settlement at Vincennes, in Indiana, as early as 1730. Illinois was next settled by the French at Kaskaskia and Canokia in 1756. The first permanent settlement in Missouri was made in 1763, by the French of Kaskaskia and St. Philips, at St. Genevieve and Bourbon. Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, was settled in 1773, by Col. Daniel Boone. Tennessee, attached at that time to North Carolina, was settled about the year 1775. Ohio was the last of the Western States in point of settlement. A company emigrated to it from New-England in 1788; and formed the first regular settlement at Marietta in the spring of that year.

The population of the Western States in 1800, may be stated in round numbers, at 380,000. In 1820, the population amounted to 1,837,000, giving an increase unparalleled in the annals of any country, of more than 1,450,000 inhabitants in 20 years—nearly four-fold. The population of the Western States at the present time must be near 2,500,000. They contain 270,000 square miles. At the last census the average wanted a fraction of being seven persons to a square mile. This average speaks a volume concerning the population the Western States at a future period may contain. From the fertility of their soil, they are capable, without being burthened with an excess, of supporting a population of 150 persons to a square mile. This statement is far from being in excess; Wirtemburg in Germany, has a population of 178 persons to the square mile—Great Britain and Ireland 181—the Italian small states 187—Netherlands 214! &c. At this rate they may contain at some future period, more than 40 million of inhabitants.

[*Ohio State Journal.*

A stalk of Oronoco Cotton is growing in Augusta which has reached the height of six feet. It is said the plant will grow into a tree of considerable size, and that it will not attain its maturity before the second year from its planting.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1827.

Loss of the schr. Ann.—Arrived here on Thursday last, Captain John M. Butler, of the schr. Ann, of this port, which was capsized in a hurricane on the 22d of Aug. in lat 18½, lon. 61½, while lying too under a ballance reefed foresail.—The crew after getting on the side of the vessel, (from which they were several times washed) took their knives and cut away the lanyards, when the masts went by the board and the vessel righted full of water. They remained on the wreck 9 days, 8 of which they were entirely destitute of water and short of provisions, having only 2 hams and some raw Irish potatoes. On the 9th day they were taken off and carried to St. Thomas by the schr. Triton, of and from Bermuda. Capt. Algate, who treated them with a great deal of humanity and politeness.—The Ann belonged to Mr. Barney Tisdale of this place, and was bound to St. Bartholomews with a cargo of staves and shingles. Neither the vessel or cargo was insured.

Capt. Butler states that the hurricanes have been very severe in some of the Islands in the West Indies. The Island of St. Kitts has suffered so much that the Governor has issued his proclamation, bearing date 27th of August, 1827, admitting vessels of all nations, loaded with lumber or provisions, for the term of three months.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of 2nd inst.

The books of Subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were opened yesterday at the several places designated in the District. The books are to remain open for so many days, that a large number of shares was not subscribed: still, there was a good many subscriptions; and, we are glad to observe that amongst the subscribers, were many of the industrious, thrifty and practical persons of our community. In Georgetown, we hear that a single wealthy individual from Virginia, subscribed fifty thousand dollars; and it is said that there will be several individual subscriptions of that amount.

Georgetown has done well. The subscriptions to the above Canal already amount to the sum of 415,400 dollars, viz:

Corporation - - -	$250.000
Individuals - - - -	165.000
	$415,000

From the same paper of the 3rd inst.

The books for receiving subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were opened, as our readers know, at the several places designated, on Monday last, and will remain open from day to day. We have information only of the amounts subscribed, Monday and yesterday, in this city and Georgetown, which are as follow:

In this city, including the subscription of the Corporation, - - - -	$1,066,300
In Georgetown, including the subscription of the Corporation, - - -	425.000
	$1.491,300

As the Company is to go into operation when a million and a half of dollars is subscribed, that matter is now placed beyond doubt: for in addition to the above, we are certain of the subscription of $250,000 by the Corporation of Alexandria; and it is supposed that in this District alone, there will be individual subscriptions, additionally, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. "The work goes bravely on."

WASHINGTON, October 4.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—We are happy to learn that the number of shares subscribed at the different banks of the city, and in Georgetown, with the subscriptions of the two Corporations, exceeds a million and a half, the amount specified in the charter as necessary to the formation of the company. This is exclusive of many capitalists who have expressed a determination to subscribe liberally. A great proportion of our citizens have yet to come forward; and we have every reason to expect that the aggregate of shares taken in this District will be equal to our most sanguine hopes.—[*Nat. Journal.*

From the Glasgow Chronicle.

Many of the passengers by the Camillus, bound to *N. York*, have been sent for, for the express purpose of being engaged in the rising manufactures of the U. States. We learn that great exertions have been made in *N. York*, and its *vicinity*, to establish what is termed the Paisley line of manufactures—viz: shawl- and trimmings, and scarcely a vessel has left the Clyde for *N York* these some months past, but has either carried out people or materials for this branch of weaving; and we understand that some of the passengers gone out in the Camillus are engaged to assist in this manufacture.—Materials for making several harnesses have also been sent out in her. We also learn, that men conversant in calico printing have also gone out in this vessel, to assist Jonathan in this branch of business. Very few passengers are going to Canada by the fall vessels; in fact, the tide of emigration seems to be fairly set in for the U. States, from Scotland.

For ourselves, we fear not the result. The state of New-York, despite of all the heartless buzzas of the opposition, will be found clearly and distinctly with the administration.—A majority of both branches of the Legislature has been ascertained the present week, to be in favor of the administration; and so it will be with the next. A majority of the delegation to the next congress, will sustain the administration. There will be two Assembly tickets, both selected from the ranks of the old republican party, and if the friends of the national administration do their duty, their candidates will be triumphantly elected.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

An eminent gentleman writes us from Philadelphia, that every thing is progressing well in Pennsylvania. That the friends of the Administration are numerous and influential throughout the State, constituting as far as any declaration of opinion has been made, a large majority of the wealth and talent of the State.—That they are now getting up a higher tone and a finer spirit; and the most judicious measures will be adopted and pursued with zeal. That they are just beginning to awake to a sense of the real danger to which their interests are exposed, and that the conduct of the opposition last winter, has opened their eyes, and the publication of Mr. Giles' letter, brings the question home to the people.

Mr. Sergeant has been nominated for Congress, and it is believed will be elected by a very large majority.

[*Constitutional Whig.*

From the St. Louis, M. Observer September. 5.

War News!

By the arrival of the St Louis and Galena Packet, from the Upper Mississippi, on the 3d inst. we have received the important intelligence that the Winnebagoes had refused to treat with Gov. Cass at Green Bay, and that in consequence Gov C. had written to Gen. Atkinson, informing him of this fact, and also, that the war-club had passed to the Potawottamies, or in other words, that that tribe, or a part of them, had joined the Winnebagoes in hostility against the United States. Gov. Cass therefore, committed the futher management of these savages to General Atkinson, who accordingly left *Prairie du Chien* on the 29th, with his command, consisting of about 600 men, for the Portage on the Ouisconsin, where he was to be joined by Maj. Whistler, from Green Bay; with a small body of regulars and militia, and one hundred Menomonies. Gen. Dodge and Maj. Whitesides, of Fever River, also left that place on the 29th, with about one hundred and forty mounted men, destined for the *English Prairie*, where, it was expected they would fall in with the main force under Gen. Atkinson.—The Indians were in a body to the number of about 400, at the *Four Lakes*, 40 miles from the Portage.

Life of Washington.

Mr. Sparks of Boston, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "*The Works of George Washington, with Historical Notes and Illustrations.*" This work will be comprised in not less than eight, nor more than twelve octavo volumes. A specimen of the manner in which it is to be executed, as it regards type and paper, accompanies the proposals. It is extremely elegant, and worthy of the work preparing for publication.

It is stated, "the most valuable parts of the entire collection left by General Washington at Mount Vernon, both of a public, and private nature, are to be prepared and published according to the following method:—

Part. I. Letters and other Papers relating to Washington's early military career in the war, and as commander of the Virginia Forces.

II. Letters and other Papers relating to the American Revolution.

III. Private Correspondence on Public Affairs.

IV. Messages and Addresses.

V. Miscellaneous Private papers.

VI. Agricultural Papers."

[*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Norfolk Herald.

The Revolutionary Relic.

We lately mentioned as a curious fact, the discovery by an officer of the U. S. ship North Carolina, in a call at a *boutique du savetier*, in the island of Minorca, of a picture by a British artist, representing, in the style of caricature, a meeting of "a society of patriotic ladies at Edenton in North Carolina," at the commencement our revolutionary war, for the purpose of entering into a compact to abstain from the use of tea and British manufactures: the picture, as we observed, was in the possession of Commodore *Rodgers*, and intended by him to be presented to the Governor of North Carolina, as a curious revolutionary relic. As soon however, as these particulars, with a description of the picture, were communicated to the citizens of Edenton, through the medium of our paper, the interest and curiousity which they naturally excited, induced an immediate application to Commodore *Rodgers*, earnestly requesting that he would indulge the general wish of the citizens of Edenton to make their town the depository of this rare and interesting memento, the direct relation of which to a memorable epoch in its history gave a priority of claim to the Commodore's preference in bestowing it. The request was promptly and courteously granted by the Commodore, and the precious relic placed by him in the hands of a friend here, by whom it was forwarded to its new and more appropriate destination.

ITEMS.

Capt. Farran, of the brig Perseverance at New York from Gibraltar, states that a brig had arrived the day before he sailed from Malta, which reported that the Greek frigate Helas had been taken by the Turkish squadron.

According to a recent publication there are in Great Britain and Ireland 6.500,000 people of the Church of England, 5,500,000 Catholics, and 8,600,000 Dissenters, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c.—So that the State Church seems to be the minority, if this estimate is correct.

The celebrated Indian Chief *Red Jacket*, has been formally denounced and deposed by a council of his tribe of the Six Nations. He is now about 70 years old, and is charged with being for a long time extremely dissipated, and morally worthless.

The veteran Commodore JOHN RODGERS has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy. The Board is now complete—consisting of Commodore RODGERS, President, and Commodore TINGEY and WARRINGTON.—[Nat. Int.

Complimentary.—The King of Bavaria has presented to the Corporation of New-York, a superb volume containing fifty Lithographic Prints, taken from the Gallery of Paintings in his Palace at Munick, as a mark of respect to the Corporation, who had transmitted to his Majesty one of the books descriptive of the Grand Canal.

Lotteries.—It appears from the Connecticut Observer, that at the trial of a cause in the Circuit Court U. S., held last week at Hartford, the question of the moral tendency of lotteries was brought up. His Honor Judge Thompson, in his charge to the Jury, expressed his decided conviction of their immoral tendency.

Agricultural.—There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in this county, who has had a harvest this year of more than 600 acres of produce. The following are some of the items:—upwards of 200 acres of wheat; 100 acres of rye; 80 acres of corn; 50 acres of potatoes; 60 acres oats; 30 of pease, together with barley, &c. &c. The number of men employed during harvest was 30; all the grain was very fine and well secured. This same farmer has 100 horses, which he is raising for market. There are several farmers at the West, who keep more stock and cattle, and cut more hay, but we doubt if there are any who can boast of a grater harvest of grain.

[*St. Law. N. Y. Gaz.*

The Indianapolis Gazette states that Mr. Knight the commissioner for locating the National Road, was then in that place, having just returned from a visit to the West. A random line, had been run as far as the State line, dividing Indiana from Illinois, and it was understood that a permanent location would be made through the state of Indiana this fall. Mr. Knight was about to proceed in the execution of this work in a few days.

Swear not at all.—A sailor recently in New York, brought a suit against the captain of a merchant vessel, for assault and battery in causing him to be severely beaten on board the ship, at sea for *swearing*. The captain admitted the act, but pleaded the rules of the ship, which prohibited oaths. 'The Court gave a verdict for the captain; at the same time saying the regulation was salutary and praiseworthy, and the captain justified in punishing for its infraction; that they regretted it was not more generally adopted—and at all events adhered to by the *captains themselves*.'

DIED,

In this town on Monday last, after an illness of only three days, Mr. GEORGE TARVERN, a native of the District of Columbia.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

4th, Schr. Prentice Boy, Jarvis, from Norfolk, with merchandize.

7th, Schr. Past *Master*, Harris, from N. York, merchandize to Wright & Williams and Samuel Williams.

" Schr. Alert, Walker, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

CLEARED.

4th, Schr. New Sophronia, Chaplain, for the West Indies, with lumber.

DEPARTED.

4th, Schr. Susan, Wright, for Plymouth.

6th, Sch. John Rodman, Butler, for Plymouth.

7th, Schr. *Madison's* Barge, Grice, for New-York, with wheat, flaxseed, &c.

9th, Schr. Union, Willis, for Beaufort, with corn.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received per Schooner Past Master, from New York, a part of their fall supply of dry goods, consisting of

Blue Cloth, black do. steel mixed ditto, drab do. Cassimeres, Sattinetts, (a large assortment,) white, red, yellow and green Flannels, fancy chintz Prints, supr. do. Bombazetts plain & fig'd of all colors, fig'd rattinet cassimere and other Shawls all colors, Russia Duck, bird's-eye Diapers, white and grey lamb's wool half Hose, women's and men's blk. and white cotton, worsted and Silk Hose, Siberian and other Cravats, Counterpanes, rose and point Blankets, book *Muslins*, plaid Cloaks, Flushing Coats, flagg and other Hkfs. Grecian Boots, Tippets, Italian sewing Silk, Swansdown Vestings, Checks, Guernsey Frocks, Irish Linens, linen Cambric, and linen Cambric Hkfs. cotton Umbrellas, Silk do. an assortment of negro Cloth, Leghorn Hats (a splendid assortment,) belt and other Ribbons, &c. &c. Also, mess, prime and cargo Pork, new Flour—with a general assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City. Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase three or four,

Likely Negro Boys,

Large enough to plough, for which I will give a liberal price.

Joseph H Pool.

Elizabeth-City, October 10. Bt

Blanks executed at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The close of Summer.

I love to hear the morning wind
Of Autumn;—how it charms the mind!
It has a kind, emollient power,
Like summer twilight's pensive hour.

In forests ting'd with every die,
I love to hear the dying sigh
Of Summer:—While her latest song,
The red-breast chaunts the boughs among.

I love to lose a morning dream,
To rove along the rippling stream.
And see the faded foliage slow,
Upon the surface, gently flow.

At evening's hour I love to stray
Along the river's winding way
And listen to the murmuring rill,
As soft it steals down the hill.

And mark, as onward I advance,
Pale Cynthia's beams on waters dance,
And view the starry world of light
Reflected in the mirror bright.

The Heaven within whose peaceful breast
The weary hope, ere long to rest;
There is a grandeur in the view,
Of majesty and beauty too.

Shall seasons come and roll away,
And no instructive word convey?
The summer flowers that faded show
Man's but a stranger here below.

Whose language is, to mortal ear,
All things are transitory here;
Look not with expectation's eye,
On things of earth "that bloom to die!"

O! say not that our hopes of bliss
Are center'd in a world like this—
When Heaven its choicest gifts impart
To soothe the sorrowing—aching heart.

For could earth's joys with ardour sought,
Be with our anxious struggles bought,
One song from that celestial sphere
Is worth an age of pleasure here.

[*St. John's Star*] TRONICUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LAFITTE,
OR THE
BARATARIAN CHIEF.
A TALE.
(CONTINUED)

"At this moment Mary came laughing up to us, and taking my hand,—Mortimer,' said she, 'our Miss Hanson insists upon our passing the afternoon with her to-morrow; and I have promised you shall comply with her request: May I say you will do so?'

'Certainly,' I answered; 'I am too much indebted to you to make any objections to what you propose.'

'Then I propose,' said Mary, 'that you invite our friend George to forget Europe and become an American. He talks and acts as stately as if he thought of nothing less than Catholick Cathedrals, London Monuments, or Egyptian Pyramids. Now George, (continued she, peeping archly in his face,) tell me seriously and soberly—did the belles of London or Paris eclipse the stars of our western Hemisphere?"

'Upon my honour, Mary,' he replied, 'the question has been fairly put, and shall be as plainly and promptly answered: It is no! no!

'Such I knew would be your answer,' replied the lovely girl: 'I give you full credit for the sincerity of your reply.'

'My answer was given in sober earnest,' said George; 'and I again repeat that the most fashionable circles of London or Paris cannot produce a parallel in beauty and loveliness to Mary—

'Stop,' said she, interrupting him: 'not another word of your European gallantry: remember that Mary Mornton is a plain American girl, unaccustomed to compliments, and upon whom all these fine sayings are entirely thrown away.'

'You seem to speak, Mary,' he answered, 'as if I had forgot my country, I protest against such a supposition.'

'To-morrow we will see,' replied she smiling whether I am correct.'

The carriage at this moment drove to the door, and as I handed Miss Hanson into it, she pressed my hand and whispered: 'You will not forget your promise—remember my happiness depends on you!'

'Be assured I will not,' I hastily replied, as she drew her veil over her beautiful features—and the carriage drove off.

'Mary,' said I, after they departed, 'you were too unmercifully severe with our friend George: it is well you are not a man, or you would be called out to answer for your plainness.'

'I know him well,' she answered, —'at least as well as a person can know such a compound of hauteur and hypocrisy—and I neither fear nor love him; but I must endure him--'tis a disadvantage under which we girls suffer, that we are obliged to listen to the impertinence of fools, and we are charged with doing so because it pleases us.'

She looked down and sighed as she pronounced the last words; and I felt so confounded at the consequences I found myself involuntarily drawing from his assertion, "*she is to be mine,*" and her implied admission, "*I must endure him,*" that I had no inclination to speak—and there was a silence of a minute or two.

'I see,' said Mary, 'that my company, after that which we have enjoyed this afternoon, is tiresome to you; and with your leave I will bid you good evening.'

'You must not,' I replied, eagerly taking her by the hand and reseating her beside me on the sofa: 'Forgive my rudeness—attribute it to ill health—to ill breeding—to want of confidence—to any thing rather than the cause you have named—rather than indifference to your company.

'Well,' she replied, 'I forgive it all—I forget it all: but you must remember that as I am still your physician, you have no right to indulge in reflections which would injure your health by being pursued, and of which I am ignorant. I see (continued she smiling archly in my face) you are afflicted with that awful disorder, the jealousy! You are afraid of George—and well you may be; for he is a dangerous fellow.'

'I am not without apprehension on his account,' I answered. 'You admit that you do not love him; and yet you are to be his'—

'To be his! Mary Mornton to be his!' interrupted the lovely girl, rising from the sofa, her countenance flushed with animation: 'Who told you so! George has not dared to intimate any thing of the kind—yet why should he not! He has no idea that any person could differ with him on this subject;—but he is mistaken:—Never, never will Mary Mornton consent to receive that man for a husband—death would be a preferable bridegroom!'

'But who will blame George for endeavouring to possess such excellence?' I replied; 'for desiring the happiness of calling such a treasure his own! Yes, Mary, you will believe me when I tell you, that though I would rather die a thousand deaths than witness such an event, yet his feelings are so far in union with my own, that I feel more disposed to pity than to blame him.'

'No more, Mortimer; no more: So far I will believe that you are in earnest—that you do not intend what you have said to be merely complimentary: yet let me intreat you to be cautious: Should George become apprehensive on my account, his suspicions might fall on you—& remember the consequences would be fatal.'

'Only say, Mary,' I replied, that you would feel an interest in my happiness—and forgive me for doubting it after the proofs I have already received—only say that the most ardent attachment of a person as unworthy as I am would not be viewed with indifference by you, and I could venture the displeasure of a world.'

'You are becoming too serious for a sick man,' said Mary, smiling; but if it would be any pleasure to know that I felt interested in your happiness, or willing to contribute to it, (since I never have been in the habit of dissembling my sentiments,) I shall tell you frankly, that if the sincerest wishes for your welfare will be the means of averting evil, you will long be happy.'

I was in the act of attempting to express the emotions of my throbbing heart, when Mary again placed her finger on her lips, and blushing in all the loveliness of innocence, half returned my embrace as I clasped her to my bosom.

"The next day came, and accompanied by the lovely Mary, we repaired to the mansion of General Garnett, with whom George and Miss Hanson resided. We were received with all that attention, that ease and courtly politeness, which distinguish the well-bred in all countries. Miss Hanson received the compliments that were paid her without embarrasment, and George almost forgot the air of a man "who had seen vastly fine things in his day."

"He soon seated himself by me. "Mortimer," said he, "I vow I would be sick half a year myself, if by that means I could secure the company of Mary as you have done"

'There is little pleasure in sickness,' I replied; 'yet I acknowledge it might be something of a temptation to suffer, if we could be certain of having the hours cheered by the attendance of such girls as Miss Hanson and Mary.'

'But every one,' he continued, 'would not be noticed in the manner you have been: It is I believe natural for the female sex to bestow their sympathy and their love on strangers with whom they are unacquainted, and of whose characters they can know nothing.'

There was an ill-natured emphasis given to this last sentence, which I suspect slightly crimsoned my countenance; but, instantly regaining my composure, without appearing to notice the manner in which the words were spoken, I replied 'I believed he must be mistaken; for although I was a stranger, and felt most sensibly the favours which had been conferred upon me by the polite attention of the Charleston fair, yet I could never believe that a man who conducted himself as became a gentleman, would suffer in their esteem by time and acquaintance.'

'Perhaps not,' answered he, coolly;—'but'—

'Gentlemen,' said Mary, interrupting him, 'I take the liberty of protesting in Miss Hanson's name and my own against your having all the conversation to yourselves: we must be permitted to assist you;' and her eyes met mine with an expression which said, 'remember—beware!'

'Certainly,' said I: And she took her seat between us on the sofa, while Miss Hanson placed herself beside me, and, with her usual gaiety and volubility, commenced a conversation. But a few minutes however elapsed before a servant entered with a message requesting Mary to return immediately, as her mother had been taken seriously ill since we had left home. The carriage was immediately ordered: and Mary took the advantage of the momentary absence of Mr. Hanson to request me to spend the afternoon where I then was.

'I shall obey you,' I replied, 'tho' unwillingly.'

'I know it, I feel it,' answered she smiling;—'still you must obey.—Remember I am to be your guardian angel. Come, George, (who at that moment entered the room,) you shall be my beau; Mortimer I shall leave to make your sister amends for my absence.'

George bowed assent, and with a little abatement of his customary hauteur handed Mary into the carriage, who kissed her hand to me as the carriage drove off; and I found myself alone with the accomplished and beautiful Miss Hanson.

'Ah! Mortimer,' said she as we seated ourselves on the sofa, 'how happy am I to have this opportunity of convincing you how much I am interested in your welfare; any thing that my fortune can command or my influence accomplish, is at your disposal.'

'I fully estimate the value and kindness of your offer,' I replied; 'and should circumstances make it necessary, shall not hesitate to avail myself of its advantages; now, however, I must think of nothing but my return to my friends at the north, from whom I have been so long absent.'

'Then,' said she, 'you intend to leave us—but when among your friends at the north, you must remember there are some at the south by whom you will never be forgotten.'

'And there are some,' I replied, 'who, while this heart shall continue to beat, will be remembered with feelings of the purest delight; and, though I am compelled to leave them now, they will never be effaced from my recollection.'

I spoke with an earnestness and warmth of which I was insensible, till I perceived the cheek of my fair companion suffused with blushes; and I hastened to correct the impression which I found I had made by saying, 'that the kindness and tenderness with which I had been treated since I had arrived in Charleston, could not but leave the most favourable impressions on my mind with regard to its inhabitants, and would ever be remembered with gratitude.'

'Is that the only emotion which will be excited by a remembrance of the south?' asked she, with a look and manner which left no room to mistake the meaning.

'I can hardly say,' I replied, what feelings will predominate when reason shall be left to her sway; for here I feel that I am more under the influence of my passions than my judgment.'

'You appear determined,' said she, smiling, 'to remain ignorant of the subject on which I feel a trembling anxiety to know your opinion; but, whatever indifference you may manifest, my feelings will not permit me to remain in suspense. Perhaps what I have to say will lessen me in your estimation,—perhaps will by you be viewed as a violation of female propriety and decorum; but I throw myself on your compassion—I fling myself on your mercy for forgiveness: Mortimer, I love you!—cannot live without you—you will love me—you will make me yours: then my whole life should be spent in making you happy!'

Heavens! what a moment!—Her beautiful countenance flushed with the purple glow of love, reposed on my bosom, and when she threw her arms around my neck as she finished speaking, her snowy bosom throbbed against my beating heart with electrick effect; her coral lips almost touched mine, and he must have been more or less than man who could have refrained from invading their vermillion sanctuary! But the hallucination was momentary: reason assumed her station as umpire, and the passions, victorious as they had been for a moment, now bowed in quiet submission to her sceptre. A single recollection of Mary, lovely, artless and unassuming, would have sufficed to have broken the chains which a thousand such females might have woven around me:—but though I could not love, most sincerely did I pity her.

'My dear Miss Hanson,' I replied, as soon as I could summon resolution enough to trust my voice, 'most readily do I forgive you: I know full well the emotions of the heart are uncontrollable; and you must forgive me for saying that you have addressed me on a subject of which I as yet know nothing, and therefore can say nothing, except that I shall always remember with pleasure the happy hours I have spent in your company; and that in the important affairs of love I must be guided by the wishes of that man who has been to me a second father, and on whom I am dependent.'

(To be continued.)

On the choice of a Physician.

In the first place, he should possess a good understanding. Weak men, with plausible manners and superficial attainments, make very good quacks, and often become sufficiently current, and popular to acquire business and money—but they can never become able physicians.

The young physician must labor long and diligently, and under the direction of the best guides, before he can be safely trusted to enter alone on the duties of his profession.

Select a man of principle.

Every physician carries about him a moral atmosphere and influence, as some recent events sufficiently imply, if the fact had not been demonstrated a thousand times before.

He should be a man not given to flattery.

He should be upright and independent.

He should be a man of temperate habits. The physician is like "the officer of the day" in a military encampment; always liable to be hastily called on when any difficulty or accident occurs, and likely to need the full exercise of all his faculties and resources, natural and acquired. —There must be no compromise in this matter, however painful it may be to give up a friend and benefactor—it must be done; it is one mode of checking intemperance, that black cloud which hangs over our otherwise happy land. It is better that one guilty should suffer than that fifty innocent should be exposed to ruin.—[*Medical Int.*

The Sea.

There is something in being near the sea, like the confines of eternity. It is a new element, a pure abstraction. The mind loves to hover on that which is endless and forever the same. People wonder at a steam boat, the invention of man managed by man, that makes its flight path like an iron railway through the sea. I wonder at the sea itself, that vast Leviathan, rolled round the earth, smiling in its sleep, waked into fury, fathomless, a huge world of water drops. Whence is it? whither goes it? is it of eternity or nothing? Strange, ponderous thing, that we can neither penetrate nor grasp in our comprehension, ebbing and flowing like human life, and swallowing it up in 'thy remorseless womb'—what art thou? What is there in common between thy life and ours, who gaze at thee. Blind, deaf and old, thou seest not, hearest not, understandest not; neither do we understand, who behold and listen to thee! Great as thou art, unconscious of thy greatness, unwieldy, enormous, preposterous twin sister of matter, in thy dark unfathomed cave of mystery mocking human pride and weakness—Still it is given to the mind of man to wonder at thee, to confess its ignorance, and to stand in awe of thy stupendous might and majesty, and of its own being that can question thine.'

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On Pleasure.

It is certain that a love of pleasure is common to man in all ages and nations, and its enjoyment has been continually sought after. To one who accustoms himself to consider the various misfortunes and evils incident to every condition of life, it must afford a subject of the deepest regret, that so many are reduced to the utmost indigence, and compelled to lead a miserable life through the influence of corrupting passions—Mankind appear to place their happiness in vain and imaginary joys, and make them their principal object, which are nothing but delusive phantoms. Were they to reflect for a moment, and observe the baleful effects of intemperance in pleasure, prudence would suggest to them the folly of such a course. When vice has once made its entrance into the heart, the barrier of reason is weakened, and every new temptation renders resistance in this destructive career, a reform becomes hopeless and unavailing.

The man who has thus suffered himself to be led astray, at length perceives his mistake but, alas! too late to be redressed. The errors and depravity of his misspent life present themselves to his mind in their most hideous forms, and the remembrance of them obliges him to shed a tear of compunction for past transgressions. Youth, the season universally allowed to be best adapted to the improvement of the mind, is too frequently spent in laying up stores of future remorse. How often do we see the noblest genius, which, if properly cultivated, would be an ornament to society, blasted by means of illusory and contagious pleasures.

Yet so imperfect is human nature, that we have great reason to mourn over its frailties. It is principally by the power of the imagination that youth are drawn into evil; and unless they suffer themselves to be governed by the dictates of reason, they must forever remain unsettled and wavering; the slaves of vice the victims of tumultuous passions!—

What has been said with regard to those gratifications which degrade man in the estimation of his fellow-creatures, and entirely unfit him for any important station in society, is not intended to exclude others which are of an innocent nature, and adapted to a rational being. On the contrary, whenever pleasure is taken within the bounds of moderation it becomes highly beneficial. But it is only in conducting ourselves according to the precepts of that Divine Being who "gives us power to stand, but leaves us free to fall," that we can ever expect to derive those true and imperishable delights, which a life passed in the practice of every virtue is capable of yielding.

Different way of doing the same thing.—"Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a lady in the second tier of boxes at the theatre; "I wish to go up stairs to get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, disposed to do the same, rose up and said, "Harkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard when I'm gone."